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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

ONCE upon a time—not so very long ago—it was sufficient to read "Pravda" to keep informed about events in the Soviet bloc and the Communist parties. There was no particular need to talk to Communist leaders, high or low, in any case not on politics, for their attitude on any given question could be predicted with mathematical certainty. All this has changed greatly during the last year or so. "Did you see that interesting article in "Trybuna Ludu?" Have you read that piece in "Szabad Nep?" have become standard gambits among students of Soviet affairs. Fortunately for them "Zeri i Populit," the organ of the Albanian Communist Party, has not yet been infected by the recent ferment, otherwise they would have to learn Albanian, or at least get translations. The divergences between these papers reflecting the respective party lines are considerable. Polish papers have recently been seized in Sofia and Prague, and according to some reports, Bucharest was jamming the Hungarian radio last week. The reason for this opposition to the "fashionable sickness of change" (to quote the East German leadership) is quite obvious: "First one minister goes, and then a second, and in the end the demand is raised that they should all go." (Grotewohl) Or as Tocqueville put it one hundred years ago: A despotic government is never more in danger than when trying to reform itself.

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THE same dissension has spread to the Western Communist parties. (The Asian C.P.s are hardly affected by all that: To them Stalinism seems to be a very good and necessary thing and they dislike the whole hullabaloo staged by their Western comrades.) The British C.P. has become considerably more 'liberal', and the American party even more so, with the sole exception of the old stalwart William Foster. The Italian party too has compromised with the spirit of the times, but the French have not. As a result they are losing almost daily support among both the working class and the intelligentsia and in recent days there have even been resignations among their parliamentary fraction. Another result of this ferment is the emergence of authentic reports about the discussions and the general line-up in the Soviet Politburo. This, of course, never happened under Stalin, but at present most important discussions and resolutions in the Kremlin somehow become known after a few days or weeks. The recent circular letter which expressed criticism of Yugoslavia and tried to assert the dominant role of the Soviet party was a case in point: Tito knew about it after a few days and as we now know, raised Cain.

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AS the result of such better and more detailed knowledge one is compelled to correct some misjudgments formed in previous years. Recent events have shown, for instance, that the danger of the trend toward monolithic attitudes and all-pervasive totalitarianism has been exaggerated. This was described, among others, by Mrs Hanna Arendt (on the politico-philosophical level), by Mr. George Orwell in his famous last novel, and by Mr. Czeslaw Milocz in his book about the Polish intellectuals ("The Captive Mind"). It appears now that these writers (and many of us with them) overrated the impact of these influences and underrated the resilience, native intelligence and courage of human beings, including the much criticized intelligentsia in Eastern Europe. Another fact which has been generally realized is that the measure of popular support for the Stalinist regimes in Eastern Europe has been vastly overrated by most Western observers. It is now believed by most authoritative observers of the Eastern European scene (and this includes recent visitors to these countries) that Bulgaria is the only country where the Communist Party has a genuine mass following left. In Czechoslovakia, where the Communists polled more than 35 per cent in 1946, it is now thought that they would get rather less than 8 per cent in free elections, and the same goes for Eastern Germany. The figure for Rumania is estimated at 1 to 3 per cent.

London, November, 1956.

Dulles Underwent Cancer Operation

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, was reported today to be "resting comfortably" following a two-and-a-half hour emergency operation he underwent yesterday for removal of part of the large intestine. It was cancerous.

Doctors said they expected Mr. Dulles, who is 68, would have to remain in hospital for two to three weeks, and it would be at least six weeks before he could return to the State Department.

Allied Troops Embark From Cyprus; Destination Secret

Tanks Bombed Near Pyramids

NICOSIA, Sunday (Reuter). — British and French troops were embarking today aboard a flotilla of Allied ships at a port "somewhere in Cyprus." Quays were stocked with ammunition, stores and other military supplies.

At a briefing session in Nicosia this afternoon a British correspondent asked, "Have we invaded yet?" the Allied spokesman said he could not answer. Another question, "are we invading tonight?" brought the reply "I am unable to discuss future operations."

(The Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip were quiet yesterday with Israel units patrolling the areas.)

A communique issued by the Allied Forces said, "A demonstration of Egyptian tanks, four miles south-west of the Giza pyramids, near Cairo, was singled out for attack by rocket and cannon-firing R.A.F. Venoms and French Thunder-streaks this morning.

"Preliminary reports indicate that many tanks were damaged. The blocking of the Suez Canal by the Egyptians has trapped at least seven ships in a subsidiary channel south of Port Said. None of the shipping is British.

"The scrupulous care exercised by the Allied Air Forces in selecting targets, so as to spare Egypt's civil population, have no precedent in air offensive history. Raids by ground attack aircraft have refrained from attack on a number of armoured vehicle targets on the Suez desert road due to the presence of civilian traffic.

Yards Hit

"The only blows against communications have been on marshalling yards vital to the Egyptian military, and on the road movement of armed convoys. Broadcast warnings have been issued in advance.

"Reconnaissance shows that the Egyptians had not been slow to turn such restraint to their own advantage. They have deliberately deployed groups of tanks and other military vehicles to the villages in order to escape attack, or to bring down upon their attackers the odium of being responsible for casualties among civilians, behind whom they hide.

"The transfer to outlying villages of anti-aircraft units on airfields where they are vulnerable to attack has also been observed."

A party of British and foreign correspondents were told that the embarkation of the troops could officially be described as "tactical loading."

An officer of one large British naval vessel was asked if the plume of smoke rising from a funnel indicated departure in the immediate future. He replied this was not any indication. Replying to questions the Allied spokesman said, "No sorties were flown last night for various reasons."

Most Planes Destroyed

An Allied spokesman said four-fifths of Egypt's military aircraft are out of action as a result of bombings. In reply to a question the spokesman said it appeared the Israelis were keeping to the "ultimatum" distance of 10 miles from the Suez Canal.

The French Information Ministry today ordered that no more military information on the Franco-British action in the Middle East would be given out in Paris after 1800 GMT today until further notice.

A British Admiralty spokesman described today as "completely false" Egyptian claims of having sunk a British naval unit yesterday. "No British warship or troop carrier has been sunk or damaged, the spokesman stated. A Defence Ministry spokesman said he had no news of an Anglo-French landing in Egypt. "We know nothing about the whole thing," he added.

Beirut radio said tonight that according to a dispatch received from the Middle East News Agency one 7,000-ton French cruiser was sunk off the Mediterranean coast of Egypt by Egyptian light naval units and a British destroyer was sunk by Egyptian coastal batteries at Sharm el-Sheik at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba today.

No Israel Plane Shot Down by British

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — A British frigate operating in the Gulf of Suez has shot down an Israel aircraft which interfered with its patrol, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

Later an Admiralty spokesman said the frigate involved was H.M.S. Crane commanded by Captain E. Pemberton. The Crane is a sister ship of the Amethyst which won worldwide renown in April 1949 when it dashed down the Yangtse River under Chinese Communist gunfire.

(It was officially denied last night by the Israel Government that an Israel plane had been shot down by a British Frigate in the Gulf of Suez. It was stated that there had been no incident of any kind.)

Police, Not Troops, For Mid-East

By JESSE EDEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sunday. — The key words of the Canadian resolution adopted this morning by the U.N. General Assembly are the call for an emergency U.N. force to bring about a cease-fire in the Middle East "with the consent of the parties."

The contemplated U.N. police force will actually comprise policemen and not soldiers. It will be another Truce Supervision Organization, though much bigger than the present one, and on this basis the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, may succeed in recruiting a force from middle-size powers, such as New Zealand. For quick action, however, the U.S. Sixth Fleet's marines, which are the only uncommitted ground force in the area, must be utilized.

Russia might complicate matters by demanding inclusion, but in view of Hungarian developments she may desist.

Four Points

These facts are clear:

1) a truce force cannot be organized before the Anglo-French landing expected today;
2) once the Suez Canal is secured, the British and French may agree, as their delegates have promised here, to withdraw in favour of a U.N. force;
3) Egypt may agree to the landing of U.N. police as the lesser evil;
4) there is no chance that the Sixth Fleet or any other U.N. force is going in with guns blazing.

Israel Seeks Direct Talks

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

The statement on behalf of the Israel Government, made by Mr. Abba Eban at Sunday's meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, is tantamount to a direct offer to Egypt to negotiate a peace, it was learned in informed Foreign Ministry circles yesterday. Indeed it is not expected that, at this stage, there will be any further formal offer beyond this unequivocal expression in the U.N. The next step is up to Egypt.

This is only the last of a series of Israel peace offers which have been made through various channels during the past seven years. Because peace is a "dirty word among the Arabs," the terms used have been "direct negotiations," or "a general settlement," etc.

Today there is a slightly better prospect that negotiations might begin. Israel's terms have not yet been stated, nor will they be until negotiations get under way. But it is fairly obvious what the main lines of approach will be. Israel is only asking Egypt to stop all her illegal activity such as her blockade at Suez and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aksba. The withholding of the latter is contrary to the international law governing straits and international waters.

There will have to be the establishment of such conditions as will make *fedayeen* raids and border incursions impossible. There must be an end to the economic boycott. This does no mean that Israel would force Egypt to trade with her. Egypt has a perfect right to trade where she wishes.

Ships and Planes

But the black-listing of ships would have to cease and also the ban on flights of civilian aircraft over Egyptian territory when bound to and from Israel. This is a contravention of the International Civil Aviation Organization convention accepted by all nations engaged in civil aviation.

It is expected that when Egypt opens negotiations, the other Arab states will follow suit. Egypt is the largest in population; it has over one-half of the Arab world; backward as it is, it is the most progressive, and is the most advanced economically. The Arab states waited for Egypt's lead before signing the Armistice Agreements in 1949 and might well follow her lead in this also.

The settlement of the refugee question would only come up for discussion after these first steps had been taken. This is a problem which affects all the countries of the Middle East, Israel not least among them, but obviously no solution can be sought before the very existence of Israel is recognized by the Arab states.

One thing is certain; the Armistice Agreement with Egypt is dead and it cannot be revived. It was never intended to continue for such a long time as seven and a half years. When the Agreement was signed with Egypt at the

(Cont. on P. 3, Col. 4)

Words But No Deeds at U.N.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sunday. — Deeds, not words, were demanded by all delegates at dramatic all-night emergency sessions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, but only words emerged.

The General Assembly opened with two American resolutions aimed at an overall Middle East settlement. The Arabs cried appeasement and Mr. John Cabot Lodge shifted his support to the Canadian resolution for an international police force in the Middle East.

Mr. Abba Eban's moving midnight plea for peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt and the offer of an immediate cease-fire could not stem the flow of oratory demanding "action."

In the early morning, the Canadian resolution was unanimously passed. While giving a semblance of action, it must be remembered that the Big Powers have been discussing an international police force for years without coming to an agreement.

To make it obvious that no agreement on an international police force is possible, the Council convened at 3 a.m. and discussed the Soviet action in Hungary. The Soviet veto of the American resolution, demanding the withdrawal of Russian troops, came at 5.10 a.m., and Mr. Lodge immediately moved to convene another emergency session of the Assembly for more oratory.

U.N. Assembly's Report—Page 4
Government Statement — Page 3

Armistice Pact Dead—Eytan

"For eight years Egypt constantly violated the Armistice Agreement. In the end she killed it, and now it is dead," the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, stated yesterday in Jerusalem.

"There is no prospect of bringing it back to life. Israel has no intention whatever of returning to a system which served merely as a cloak for Egypt's war against her — murder, sabotage, blockade, boycott, and all the rest.

"The Armistice Agreement is not only dead — it is discredited. From now on we look forward to peace, and not backward to all the unrest and destruction of recent years.

"There is no reason at all why there should not be peace. Israel has always wanted peace, and Egypt has always rejected it. Israel offers peace now and hopes Egypt will not reject it again. Whatever Egypt's leaders may say, I am sure the Egyptian people want peace.

"Even if they do not dare say so aloud, they would welcome peace if it came. All people are the same; everyone prefers peace to war, and Egyptians are no different from other people.

"For the first time for many years there is now an opportunity to make radical new decisions in the Middle East. If the opportunity is not taken now, no one can tell when it will recur — perhaps not in our lifetime. This applies not only to Egypt, but to all the other Arab countries as well.

"Syria, Iraq and Jordan, instead of planning war, would do better to think of peace. It would certainly be better for them and for the rest of the Middle East. We shall not attack them if they do not attack us; but if they do attack us, we shall fight back," Mr. Eytan concluded.

Attention Yugoslav Citizens

It is advisable for Yugoslav Citizens to leave Israel

Legation of the F.P.R. Yugoslavia.

Quai d'Orsay: Must Restore Passage

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS, Sunday. — The Quai d'Orsay spokesman, commenting today on the appeal by the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, for an immediate cease-fire in Egypt, said that "the military operations undertaken by the French and British have an additional justification since Egypt has blocked the Suez Canal. We must restore freedom of passage," he said.

The spokesman refused to comment on the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan.

He pointed out that the French Government's principal pre-occupation now is "the extremely grave" situation in Hungary.

Iraqis 'Pouring' Into Jordan

AMMAN, Sunday (UP). — Iraqi troops poured into Jordan today to take up positions alongside Jordan and Syrian forces.

An order published in Damascus recruited all men over 18 for military service.

Arrangements were under way here for a joint Jordanian-Iraqi Command, probably serving under Jordanian Chief of Staff Ali Abu Nawar. The Iraqi Acting Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff were reported en route to Amman.

Jordan, meanwhile, stepped up its war preparations. All private automobiles will be banned from the roads from tomorrow, with certain official exceptions.

A blackout has been proclaimed.

Blackout Lifted Partially in Israel

Blackout restrictions were partially lifted in an order issued yesterday by the Haga chief, Aluf Mishne I. Amihai.

Under the order, lights are permitted in homes and in business places during working hours; automobile headlights were also freed of blackout requirements.

In addition, street lights may be lit which are under the supervision of municipal councils and are capable of being turned off immediately with a main switch.

Conditions laid down by Haga for blackout relaxation include keeping blackout precautions in readiness and not using electricity for "publicity purposes, including show windows and advertising signs."

With the sounding of an alert, all blackout precautions must be immediately and thoroughly resumed, the order stated.

(Tel Aviv Emerges—P. 2, Col. 4)

FRENCH LEADERS OFF TO LONDON

LONDON, Sunday (UP). — French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau and Defence Minister Maurice Bourges Maunoury are flying to London tonight for what are apparently pre-invasion of Egypt talks, it was announced here.

They will confer with Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd immediately after the third Cabinet meeting today.

The announcement came just a few hours after an official report from Cyprus that British and French troops were embarking. All indications pointed to the invasion of Egypt being started tomorrow.

The Israel Embassy here which normally is closed on Sundays today was a beehive of diplomatic activity with the arrival of Ambassador Y. Tsur from Paris for consultations with the Ambassador Eliahu Elath.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Syria yesterday told the U.N. it had no intention of initiating hostilities against Israel on the basis of its military alliance with Egypt.

The Egyptian Government announced last night that it had agreed to the Assembly resolution calling on the parties involved in the present hostilities to a cease-fire.

The Norwegian Prime Minister's Office last night informed the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, that Norway would furnish an infantry company, subject to the approval of Parliament, in response to Mr. Hammarskjold's request for forces to participate in a U.N. police force in the Middle East.

To Histadrut Members

Histadrut Mutual Aid institutions depend on Mass Ahid. Delays in making payments during these times seriously affect the running of institutions which are so important now.

Members, make your regular payments or see to it that your employers make group payments on time. Do not endanger, particularly during these times, your rights and the rights of your family for assistance. Do not handicap institutions which for your own sake must run smoothly.

LISHKAT HAMASS HAMERKAZIT

Red Army Crushes Hungary As Nagy Is Held, Budapest Taken

Ike to Bulganin: Leave Hungary

WASHINGTON, Sunday. — President Eisenhower today sent an urgent message to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin, asking him to withdraw Soviet troops from Hungary. Mr. Eisenhower expressed "shock and dismay" at the Soviet attack on the Hungarian people.

Mr. Eisenhower also urged that Hungary be given the right to choose its own Government. He announced he had sent the message after an extraordinary Sunday meeting with his top diplomatic and other advisers, as well as a personal 15-minute talk with the Secretary of State.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau said France regretted that the U.N. had preferred to talk about Egypt rather than support the Hungarian people. He added "All France will bow, like the Government, before the courage and martyrdom of a people ready to die for its independence."

The West German chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, tonight accused the Russians of breaking their word in Hungary and suppressing the Hungarian Revolution in pursuit of imperialist goals which they had never abandoned.

Austrian Army on Border

The Austrian Cabinet met in Vienna to discuss problems arising from developments in Hungary, including preparations for receiving Hungarian refugees and for disarming Hungarian soldiers who might escape to Austria.

Units of the Austrian army have been sent to the Hungarian border. Government officials said Austria was determined to maintain her neutrality at all costs.

In the Hague, Dr. William Drees, Holland's Prime Minister, expressed "bewilderment and indignation "at reports of Russian military action in Hungary."

Nearby some 50 youths today demonstrated outside the Soviet embassy.

The Central Committee of Poland's United Workers (Communist) Party appealed to senior Party members to halt anti-Russian demonstrations by Polish teen-agers. They were asked to use their influence to keep the youngsters in hand. "Polish common sense in these hectic days compels us to tolerate the Russians in Poland. Otherwise there could be disaster," the Party wrote to the senior members. "Nobody wants bloodshed, and towns and villages razed."

Moscow Radio, which called Britain and France's raising of the Hungarian question in the Security Council a "smokescreen for Anglo-French aggression in the Suez Canal Zone," was supported in Belgrade and Prague.

Yugoslav Communists say Russia could not let Hungary leave "the socialist camp." "This would be a serious break in Socialism in Europe. The Soviet Union, considering herself the leading country of Communism, would never allow Hungary to turn back to a bourgeois system" they said. The Yugoslav press today strongly attacked what it called "the massacre of Communists by Fascist elements in Hungary."

Prague Radio in its midday bulletin described the events in Hungary as a "warning to the entire world."

We cannot allow Horthy Fascism to return. We shall stand side by side with the Hungarian people in their fight. All Czech working people welcome the advent of this (new Communist) Government and will give every help and support to the Hungarian people." *(Reuter, UP)*

Crowds Protest At 10 Downing Street

LONDON, Sunday (UP). — Angry crowds protesting Britain's attack on Egypt fought with police today outside 10 Downing Street, the official residence of Prime Minister Anthony Eden. Later police announced that at least 20 arrests had been made.

For nearly two hours, Whitehall was closed to traffic. Police cordons were strung across the road to keep demonstrators back from the Downing Street entrance.

Battle in Budapest is shown in this Express Photo. Soviet tanks swing into action against Hungarians entrenched in a strong-point.

Assembly to Ask Soviets to Quit

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — A United States resolution was introduced at an emergency session of the U.N. Assembly today to call on the Soviet Union to halt its armed attack on Hungary and to "withdraw all its forces without delay from Hungarian territory." It was announced that delegates from 26 countries including the U.S. and the Soviet Union planned to speak in the debate.

A Soviet veto yesterday had rendered the Security Council powerless to act on a U.S. resolution urging the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Hungary. Outside the big assembly building crowds of Hungarian-Americans and Hungarians-in-Exile marched up and down carrying anti-Soviet slogans and the free Hungarian flag.

The Security Council session to discuss the Hungarian crisis was convened at 3 a.m. local time, ten minutes after the General Assembly finished its six hour discussion of the Middle East fighting. The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, was the first speaker. (See Col. 4).

In an impassioned speech before the tired delegates, Mr. Lodge announced that his Government had just received word that the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Imre Nagy, had issued an appeal for assistance. The Premier had declared that 1,000 Russian tanks were surrounding Budapest, firing phosphorus shells into the city to burn it out.

He revealed that Joseph Cardinal Minszenty, Primate of Poland, had asked for and received protection in the American Legation in Budapest.

Replying to the American charges, the Russian delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, asserted that the question of Soviet intervention was raised by the West to divert public opinion from consideration of the invasion of Egypt by British and French forces.

The Last Day Of the Revolt

By PETER HOWARD,
Reuter Correspondent

SOPRON, Hungary, Sunday. — The last minutes of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 ran out in this small town, the most westerly in Hungary, to the rattle of machinegun fire, the rumbling of Soviet tanks, women screaming and weeping, and the singing of the Hungarian national anthem.

I arrived at Klingenbach, the nearest point in Austria, at 3 p.m. and decided to go in and have a look for myself. At the frontier, Austrian officials turned my car back. I crossed on foot and once in Hungary found a car driven by a student willing to take me in.

All along the muddy road to the Hungarian customs post, the refugees, a look of sorrow and resignation on their faces, trudged in an unending stream to political asylum in Austria. It was a mass exodus.

On the short drive from the frontier to Sopron, I passed several groups of student partisans, armed to the teeth, with knives, rifles and hand grenades.

We drove into the town and saw people standing around in little groups at street corners and in doorways. Just as we reached the main square and got out, I heard the rattle of distant machine-gun fire.

Within two minutes, I heard screams. Some men and women came running around the corner. "They're here, they're here," they yelled. "Four Russian tanks have entered the town."

A sudden panic gripped everyone. We were swept along in a scurrying crowd of men, women and children, some weeping, some screaming, some yelling senselessly.

We stopped at our car and waited. Everyone else disappeared from the streets. In a few seconds, Sopron had be-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Russia Threatened To Raze Capital

LONDON, Sunday. — Moscow Radio interrupted its regular programme just after noon today for an unscheduled bulletin announcing that "the Hungarian counter-revolution has been crushed."

The Russian broadcast, given under a Budapest dateline, said that the remnants of "fascist" groups are being liquidated or disarmed with the active participation of the Hungarian population. In the capital and other Hungarian towns "order is being restored."

An urgent message from the British Legation in Budapest reported that Russia had issued an ultimatum at 10 a.m. Israel time that the Hungarian capital would be bombed and razed if the revolutionary forces did not capitulate by noon.

The Legation's private radio transmitter was the only link between the West and the besieged city. It asked that the news be relayed to the U.N. and appealed for immediate intervention.

At 5.30 p.m. Israel time, a rebel-controlled radio station told the U.N. that the coming hours will "decide the life or death of this nation."

The broadcast, monitored in Munich, said that "Radio Csonkona" was calling and asked for an acknowledgement of its message. It then signed off with the statement that "we now interrupt our broadcast for an indefinite period."

The first gunfire came at 6 a.m. Israel time. Soviet tanks, which had been stationed around all Hungarian airfields since Friday to "protect the departure of Soviet wounded," opened fire from three sides on the Hungarian capital. It was Sunday, and the authorities were sleeping late.

Inside of three hours, the Russians had conquered Parliament House, taking the Prime Minister, Mr. Imre Nagy, and his entire Cabinet into custody. At midnight last night, the ministers were still negotiating with Russian officers for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungarian soil.

Nagy's Final Appeal

Before his capture, Premier Nagy managed to speak over Radio Budapest in a last futile appeal to the world for aid.

Speaking in English, he said that Soviet troops are attacking the city, with the "apparent purpose of overthrowing the democratic government of the Hungarian Peoples Republic. Our troops are in battle with the Soviet forces. The Hungarian Army is in position."

Before the English announcement, Mr. Nagy made the same statement in Hungarian. The Hungarian national anthem was played at the beginning and at the end of the broadcast, and voices in the studio could be heard joining in the singing.

Later, Moscow Radio announced that a new Hungarian "revolutionary and peasants" Government had been formed headed by Mr. Janos Kadar as Prime Minister.

The new Premier, who replaced "Stalinist" Ernoe Gerroe as head of the Hungarian Communist Party at the height of the October revolt, had served in the Nagy Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister. He was formerly considered a "Titoist" Communist.

Shortly after his appointment as head of the new Government, he charged that the Nagy administration had wanted to hand over the land and the factories of Hungary to the "capitalists."

Reports reaching Vienna said that the Russians had taken prisoner two generals who had been negotiating with the Soviets on the Hungarian demand for the withdrawal of Russian troops. One of them was said to be Ma-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

5,000 Egyptian PoW's Counted

Military Correspondent

Almost 5,000 Egyptian prisoners-of-war have been counted by the Israel Defence Forces in p-o-w cages in the South, and the number is continually increasing.

In one camp, yesterday morning's count of 1,300 prisoners jumped to 2,000 as reconnaissance units brought in large groups of Egyptian soldiers. Substantial numbers are surrendering voluntarily because of lack of food and water.

Many have discarded their uniforms and appear in their underwear, claiming to be civilians. Others run forward barefoot to meet the jeeps of the Israel patrols waving handkerchiefs or bits of white cloth.

The Israel forces are also busy collecting the hundreds of tanks, armoured cars and vast quantities of ammunition which were captured in the Gaza strip and in Sinai.

The famous Auja-Ismailia road is now humming with traffic of captured vehicles, still carrying Egyptian insignia. One armoured car carried the proud portrait of Colonel Nasser, as it headed eastwards towards Israel.

B.G. TO ADDRESS KNESSET WEDNESDAY

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion will make a statement in the Knesset on Wednesday morning. This week's Knesset meetings will take place on Wednesday and Thursday only.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. B. Kluenberg, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency, who expressed the appreciation of the United Jewish Appeal mission for their reception on their recent visit to Israel.

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The Ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. Y. Aviad, presented his letters of credence to the President of the Swiss Federation last Thursday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ligsky and son and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal were entertained to luncheon by Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her home in Rehovot on Thursday.

Mrs. Weizmann, accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. David Arnon, on Thursday visited wounded soldiers somewhere in Israel.

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A reception in honour of the new members of the academic staff at the Hebrew University was given at Hillel House on Saturday night. The new teachers, among whom are nine from the U.S. and England, were introduced to their colleagues by the President of the Hebrew University, Professor B. Mazar.

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Mr. Robert Gottlieb, Managing Director of P.I.C.A., has returned to France with Mrs. Gottlieb after completing his mission to Israel on behalf of the Association.

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Mrs. Bezalel Cohen, Treasurer of the World Mizrahi Women's Organization, has returned from a tour of Europe on behalf of the organization.

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Mrs. Rachel Eshwarts has returned from the United States, where she represented Israel at the International Recreation Congress attended by some 800 delegates from 19 nations. Her own contribution was concerned with creative recreational work in Israel.

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The symposium on "Public Subsidies" under the auspices of the Technion and the Haifa Branch of the Israel Political Sciences Association opens at the Technion this evening (Sunday, November 4,) with papers to be presented by E. Alexander (Technion), A. L. Gaathon (Bank of Israel), K. Mendelsohn (Treasury).

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Dr. H. Ludwig, of Electra Ltd., Tel Aviv, has returned from a business trip to the U.S. and Europe in connection with the export of Emerson Air-conditioners and Radios.

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The Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, is open daily as usual.

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Messrs. D. Flachs & Co., 87 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, wish to inform their clients that during the blackout the shop is open from 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

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You can now spend a restful vacation at the Dagon Hotel, Ashkelon, which thanks to the Israel Defence forces is far from any border. *(Advt.)*

Tel Aviv Woman A Suicide

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Mrs. Sofia Shvili, 52, committed suicide in her flat in 5 Jaffa Road early this morning by taking poison. Police believe that an incurable illness was the reason.

A 25-year-old man who swallowed a quantity of luminal pills while walking in Kfar Shalem this morning had his life saved when passers-by saw him fall and took him to the Donolo Hospital. The man, who lives in Rehov Mazeh, had attempted suicide because of disappointment in love. *(Itim)*

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Tarantula.
EDEN: The Last Hunt.
EDISON: Sincerely Yours, 2nd week.
ORGIL: "Le Duc Ortanelle."
ORION: Dan and Sa'adia, 2nd week.
ORNA: D-Day the Sixth of June.
RON: Picnic, 5th week.
STUDIO: Stalag 17, 4th week.
TEL OR: "Le Feu dans la Peau," 3rd week.
ZION HALL: Arrowhead.

TEL AVIV

At 2, 5.45 and 9 p.m.

ALLENBY: The McConnel Story, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Call 2655.
CHEN: The Court Jester, 4th week.
EDEN: A Cigarette and a Glass, 3rd week.
ESTHER: Trial, 2nd week.
HOGRABI: The Living Desert, 4th week.
OPHIR: The Eddy Duchin Story 2nd week.
MIGDALOR: "La Donna in pin Bella del Mondo," 6th week.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 5th week.
SHDEROTH: Crime and Punishment, 3rd week.
TAMAR: Modern Times, 3rd week. Matinee: continuous show from 9.45 a.m.; last show at 1.45 p.m.
TCHELETH: My Sister Eileen, 2nd week.
YARON: Marry Me Again.
ZAHIR: "Casse Tigrelle," 6th week.

HAIFA

DORIAN: Hit the Deck.
HAT: Rebel Without a Cause, 3rd week.
ORION: The Conqueror, 2nd week.
ATZMON: Rose Bruneau.
PERI: Signora Rosa.
GAL OR: The Steel Helmet, 2nd week. Matinee: Ramon Novarro.
ORAH: "Les Grandes Manoeuvres."
AMPHITHEATER: The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit.
ARMON: Summertime, 2nd week.
ZION HALL: Virgin Queen.
ZAHAV: The Exhibitionist, 2nd week.

Jets Rule the Sky of Sinai

By NEHEMIA BEN-AVRAHAM, Military Correspondent

WITH THE ISRAEL AIR FORCES IN SINAI, Nov. 2. — As I write these lines the air is filled with the deafening roar of jet planes. Only a few minutes ago Ouragan planes landed on the main strip of the military air field. And now, one after another, a number of Mystères are taking off and disappearing into the blue sky.

The official announcement minimised the number of jet planes we downed in the last three days. There is no doubt that at least nine Egyptian jets have been put out of action by Israel planes. This includes, Vampires, Mig 15's and Mig 17's.

Our pilots are quite disappointed over the Egyptians' reluctance to join battle. Of these pilots it can be said without exaggeration that never has so much been done by so few in so short a time. Their individual names are not important; daring is their common characteristic.

The Wing Commander told me that a pilot must overcome three things: the weather, his plane and the enemy. As for the first, nature was good to us. And as for the other two, our boys have come through with flying colours.

With the jets flying at a speed which approaches that of sound, these air battles are usually two minute affairs. One pilot told of one which took a little longer.

"I attacked the Mig and apparently hit him. The Egyptian pilot started to slow down and headed for his base. My buddy and I pursued him, but as we got close and I shot the cannon I ran out of ammunition. The Mig started to lose altitude. We continued the pursuit, and flew in front of him, under him, and behind him in order to stretch out his flight. For a full minute I flew alongside the Egyptian. I could see his face. He was powerless. I doubt that he reached home."

Our boys do not belittle the enemy. The Egyptian pilots fly the Migs so well that at times one feels that it is not Egyptians that are sitting in the planes. But they are not happy about getting into battle. This despite the fact that until now they had substantial numerical superiority.

In the last few days it has become clear that the Egyptians have put into action an improved model of the Mig 17. It is faster than the earlier model and can manoeuvre better than the "15." Yesterday it appeared that they were using an even later plane, the Mig 19.

ARAZI CAR CASE CLOSED

The investigation in connection with the gift of a car to Mr. Shlomo Arazi, assistant auditor general in the Ministry of Finance, by Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of Yad Weizmann, has been concluded and the case dropped, the Civil Service Commissioner announced

The investigation resulted from public criticism against the giving of a valuable gift to a civil servant by a member of the public with whom he had official dealings. But the investigation revealed that Mr. Arazi had acted in good faith and with the approval of his superiors, and has since returned the car.

Nevertheless, the Commissioner's statement ended cryptically "the investigation revealed facts of questionable taste."

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 7.55, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 a.m. 1.30, 3.45, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.57 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

10.00 Light Classical Music. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Charles Trenet (Vocalist). 12.30 "From the Concert Hall: Mendelssohn: Overture "Beautiful Melusine"; Bruch: Violin Concerto in G-minor, op. 26 (Soloist: Jascha Heifetz); Dittersdorf: Symphony in A-minor (R). 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 Requests Programme by E. Ram. 4.30 Oriental Tunes. 5.05 Farmers' Corner. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Ron-Ami." 7.40 Wells of Work. 8.00 "Curtain Up." 8.45 Light Music. 8.55 Bible Reading: Shoftim — Chapter 16. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Jazz Session" with Duke Ellington. 10.00 Jewish Legends. 10.15 "Chamber Music," presented by Frina Salzmann (Piano), Lorand Fenives (Violin), Alice Fenives (Viola), Telma Yellin (Cello): Schumann: Piano Quartet in E-flat-major, op. 47. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
607, 440, 224, 48.9 & 31.3 M.

"IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 48.9 & 440 M.): 2.45 p.m. "Bright and Light." 3.15 Close Down. 6.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenite Jews. 8.45 Hebrew Lesson for Ulpanim. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Programme to South Africa. 6.30 News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Music for the Trumpet. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.

Programme to U.K. 11.30 News. 11.40 Newsreel. 11.50 Music for the Trumpet. 12.00 a.m. Easy Hebrew Conversation, by Judah Shaval.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 31.8, 22.8 and 22.8 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Weekly Symphony Concert. Works by Mozart & Beethoven. 8.00 For Your Information. 8.15 Light Music. 8.30 Quiz. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCAST: (16.79, 19.43, 25.56 and 31.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 News. News Talk. Echoes from the World.

Gaza Surrender Time Table

By JOSEPH FEYMAN, Military Correspondent with the Army of the South

At 9 a.m. on Friday the following message was received: "The last Egyptian position has fallen, the Egyptians are ready to surrender and cease fire pending the entry of Israel troops into the city."

A quarter of an hour later the Israel reply was sent: "The general commanding all Egyptian forces in Gaza is requested to advance under a white flag to surrender to the Israel Defence Forces unconditionally."

The Egyptian general, whose forces had disintegrated, must have taken a very long breath, for it was 9.35 before we received the reply: "An Egyptian mission will proceed along the main street of Gaza to meet the supreme Israel commander."

It is the victorious side which has, by custom, the right to state the place and time and so Israel notified the Egyptians that at 10.10 a.m. an Israel mission would meet that of Egypt in the main street of Gaza. But in the meanwhile it was indicated that the street was strewn with mines and blocked by tank traps.

At 11 a.m. Gaza indicated that in a quarter of an hour the Egyptians would be ready to begin the surrender parade and that they still encountered some delays in passing on the cease-fire order to some units which were still fighting.

Israel's reply was laconic: "At 11.30 a.m.!"

Egypt answered: "We shall arrive in 3 vehicles, but there may still be some delay because of the breakdown of communications and difficulties in informing units to cease fire."

At noon the parties met.

Jordan Press Claims Tel Aviv Evacuated

The Jordan Press had a field day yesterday, with banner headlines proclaiming the evacuation of Tel Aviv after incessant Egyptian bombing, the sinking of two British destroyers, the French battleship Jean Bart with 5,000 troops aboard and four troop ships and the downing of 90 British and French planes. Israel casualties were estimated at 5,500 dead with military hospitals filled to overflowing with wounded.

The fall of the Gaza Strip, with its more than 250,000 inhabitants, was not mentioned.

An official communique issued in Cairo last night claimed that 28 British and French planes had been shot down since the bombing raids began on Egypt. The communique mentioned damage to military stores in Heliopolis and the interruption of railway services to Alexandria as a result of Saturday's attacks.

(Al-Diffa, Palastin, Reuter)

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions: —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Mashit" Works. Artists House, 10-1.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics. 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. (in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of Bezalel's 50th Anniversary). 4) Paintings by Antcher of Paris. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imâmzâda (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1293 A.D. (692 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.

Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon. 10-1, 3-6.

• Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

• Music Circle: —
Beeri Club. — Discussion on Contemporary Music, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 8.45.

Good News with **Pallas Radio**

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 8 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• Exhibitions: —
1. Children's Art (Illustrations to the Bible). 2. British Watercolours (19th and 20th century). 3. From the Museum's permanent collection. Museum, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Theatre: —
Cameri, "He Walked Through the Fields." New Cameri Hall, 8 p.m.
Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8.

• Exhibition Openings: —
Y.O.A. House at 5.30 p.m. American Silk Screen Printing and Thomas Moore Photographic Exhibit.

RAMAT GAN

• Elitron: —
Ice Revue, 6 and 8.30.

GIVAT RAMBAN

A good advice for a pleasant evening — Zill Bar (formerly Trocadero), 14 Rehov Hanegbah. At the microphone: Amalie Triano.

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Afro-Asian Bloc Must Invite Israel—U Nu

PEKING, Sunday (Reuter). — U Nu, former Prime Minister of Burma, said today that Israel should be invited to attend and "air her views" at any Afro-Asian conference called to discuss the Middle East situation.

Supporting a Russian suggestion that the Afro-Asian powers should meet to discuss the Middle East crisis, U Nu said that he thought that both Australia and New Zealand should also be represented at the conference.

The former Premier, who has been in China for the past fortnight, said a "final settlement is in sight" regarding his discussions here on Sino-Burmese border differences. He described the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai as a "liberal and magnanimous leader" who was "very much responsible for brightening the prospects."

Israel Acted in Own Defence—Mrs. F.D.R.

DETROIT, Sunday (INA). — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared here yesterday that she believed that Israel acted in self-defence and should not be considered an aggressor for her attack on Egypt.

She told reporters that Israel had become "increasingly beleaguered" as a result of the Eisenhower policy of permitting arms to flow to the Arab states whilst refusing Israel permission to buy "equivalent" weapons. The move into Egypt was begun last week out of self-defence, she stressed.

U.S. Stops Shipments Of Arms to Israel

WASHINGTON, Sunday. — The United States is halting all shipments of arms to Israel and Egypt, the State Department announced yesterday. The Department said the decision was in line with the General Assembly's call.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said the United States had been shipping no arms to Egypt, so the practical effect of the order would be that Israel would be receiving no further arms.

Mr. White said that the United States foreign aid programme to the two combatants and also to Syria and Jordan had not been suspended "but no new programmes are going forward for the area," Mr. White said.

Answering questions, Mr. White said no "major" military items had been going to Israel recently.

He said the practical effect of the Middle East fighting has been to slow down or stop economic aid shipments to the area. But he added, "There has been no order to suspend" economic aid shipments under existing programmes.

What military equipment has been going to Israel are believed to be electronic devices for communications, spare parts for trucks and other vehicles, and similar items.

Department of Commerce sources said that plans to take economic measures against Israel to force that country's compliance with United Nations directives are contemplated by the Government, but have been deferred until after the election on Tuesday.

(Reuter, U.P.)

Allies See Int'l Force in Canal

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — The Anglo-French decision to go ahead in Suez unless the U.N. can produce an immediate alternative is understood here to have been taken in the knowledge that U.S. and Canadian official opinion is swinging around in favour of an international police force in which the British and French contingents now about to land in Egypt would form part.

Judging from unofficial hints, it is intended that the Anglo-French forces should retain control of the Canal area until there is an agreement that they should become the core of whatever international regime is eventually established.

Diplomatic quarters here observe privately that while yesterday's declaration offered the U.N. an opportunity to legalize the Anglo-French "police action," the British and French Governments believe that effective U.N. intervention to secure a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states can only occur after the Anglo-French forces have completed their dual task of controlling the Canal area and interposing between Egyptian and Israel forces.

Concerning the future Canal regime, the view is voiced here that it must embody the safeguards contained in last August's London Conference resolution. There is no likelihood of Britain and France withdrawing from Egypt until these conditions are fulfilled.

Suggestions that Anglo-French action should be halted pending U.N. action are rejected as impractical whether they emanate from New York or from British Opposition quarters.

Pending the re-opening of the Canal, the bulk of international shipping which normally goes by way of Suez is being diverted around the Cape of Good Hope. It is understood that all British and French shipowners are instructing their vessels operating between Europe and Africa, India, the Far East and Australia to sail around the Cape, while most of the German, Scandinavian, American and Japanese lines are also diverting their ships.

The official warning of possible petrol rationing unless the Canal can be reactivated soon is coupled in the "Economist" with a hint that American action to assist Britain and France to overcome oil shortages may not be forthcoming unless the British and French Governments adopt a different line.

In the opinion of the best informed political and financial circles here, this underlines the urgency of bringing the Anglo-French action to a successful conclusion. Any prolonged stalemate would be fatal—a theme now harped upon by the Government's strongest supporters.

Arabs Spread Tale That T.A. Bombed

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — Israel residents who returned from Europe today said they had been frightened by rumours that Tel Aviv had been bombed and that there was a food shortage. They said the rumours were spread by Arab broadcasting stations.

A 19-year-old youth, Jose Kraser, who left the country with his aunt four days ago, returned today because he was "unhappy that he had deserted his friends in the kibbutz." His aunt had persuaded him to return to Bueno, Aires from where he had emigrated two months ago. *(Itim)*

THE ECONOMIC MINISTERS Committee met yesterday in Jerusalem to discuss amendments in the Income Tax Law and routine problems.

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Gov't Agrees to Cease-Fire

At a special session held last night under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Cabinet studied the situation and the recommendations of the Emergency Session of the U.N. Assembly of November 2.

The Government of Israel instructed the Israel Delegation to the United Nations to transmit the following statement to the President of the U.N. Emergency Session.

With reference to the General Assembly's resolution of November 2, the Government of Israel has the honour to state:

1) Israel agrees to an immediate cease-fire provided a similar agreement is forthcoming from Egypt.

2) Egypt by her repeated assertions over the years that a state of war exists between her and Israel, has distorted the whole motive and purpose of the Armistice Agreement, which, as stated in the Agreement itself, is the restoration of peace. Egypt has used it as cover for murderous attacks against the population of Israel, and for a relentless siege of the country by land, sea and air. Week after week and month after month, specially trained units of the Egyptian Army, known as *fedayeen*, have entered Israel's territory for the purpose of murder and sabotage.

Egypt has organised and directed similar gangs in other Arab countries for action against Israel. Egypt has closed the Gulf of Eilat and the Suez Canal to Israel shipping. Egypt maintains a complete economic boycott against Israel and by threats and intimidation seeks to induce business circles throughout the world to abstain from trade with Israel.

In addition, in preparation for an all-out attempt, to eliminate Israel by force, Egypt has concluded military alliances with Israel's other neighbours.

Egypt has contravened her solemn obligations under the U.N. Charter, the Constantinople Convention of 1888, as well as under the Security Council resolutions of September 1, 1951, and October 13, 1956, with regard to the Suez Canal.

By these and other hostile acts Egypt has undermined the peace and deprived the Armistice Agreement of all content. The Agreement has thus become a fiction to which Egypt still pays lip-service insofar as she thinks this may serve her destructive designs. A return to the Armistice Agreement with Egypt would be to revert to a system which has served as a cover for the victimization, boycott and blockade of Israel, and aimed at her ultimate annihilation.

3) Egypt having thus destroyed the Armistice Agreement, the Government of Israel would suggest that paragraph 2 of the General Armistice Resolution does not serve the basic purposes of the United Nations as expressed in its Charter: "To maintain international peace and security... to develop friendly relations among nations... and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems."

The Government of Israel feels accordingly that the only answer to the situation is the establishment of peace between Israel and Egypt by direct negotiations between the two countries, and it notifies the Assembly that it would welcome the immediate opening of negotiations to that end, for which it is prepared forthwith to send representatives to meet representatives of Egypt. Israel would also welcome similar negotiations with the Governments of other Arab states.

The crucial question with which, in the interests of all peoples of the world, the Egyptian Government must be confronted is: does it want peace or war?

Israel appeals to the United Nations to lend its entire authority to the establishment of a freely negotiated peace between the peoples in the Middle East.

Note to Assembly On Syrian Declaration

The Israel Government desires to draw the attention to the declaration published after transmission to the United States by the Government of Syria of its purpose to initiate hostilities against Israel on the basis of its military alliance with Egypt. As part of this plan, Syrian troops have now crossed into Jordan territory for use against Israel.

The Israel Government at the same time desires to draw the attention of the Assembly also to the entry of Israel troops into Jordan. Iraq is linked by a military agreement with Jordan, and after participating in 1948 in the joint aggression of the Arab states against Israel, it has refused even to enter into an Armistice Agreement with her.

In the present situation in the Middle East the troop movements above referred to, accompanied as they are in the case of Syria by an explicit reference to an aggressive military pact aimed at Israel's extermination, arouse deep concern in Israel for the cause of peace.

The Government of Israel feels in duty bound to bring this information to the notice of the U.N. Special General Assembly.

MANDEL WINS CUP

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Benno Mandel, Hapoel Rehovot, won the Jewish Battalion Cup in the table tennis contest held by Hapoel in Rehovot yesterday by 2-1, over Avraham Nathan.

Ladies and... Gentlemen!

Exactly ten years ago, in 1946, when soap and washing powders were strictly rationed and housewives were at a loss on how to make ends meet, SHEMEN, true to its pioneering spirit, created me — the first household detergent in the country!

I was cheered by everyone, my success was immediate and I became an accepted and respected member of almost every household.

Ten years have passed since . . . Much has changed in our country but I am still full of vigour, more experienced perhaps and as desirable as before.

It was, of course, to be expected that my appearance would lead to many an imitation but, Ladies and Gentlemen, can an imitation be as good as the original?

I became a new word in the Israel vocabulary and AMA (that's me) became a synonym for an effective detergent. I am used for dishwashing, for washing silks and woollens and for many other household chores.

So remember, I am yours,

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x) available as liquid AMA (40%), AMA-MAXIM (12%) and AMA-REFILL sticks.

BOWLERS ON TOP AT CALCUTTA

Bowlers Gulam Amed and Ritchie Bennaux were on top in the 3rd and final test match between Australia and India at Calcutta. On Friday the Australians were sent in on a soft pitch. Gulam Amed, took seven Australian wickets for 49 runs to help dismiss the tourists for 177 runs. Craig (30) and Burge (58) in a sixth wicket stand saved their side from collapse. By the close the Indians had made 15 for none.

On Saturday, Bennaux took a hand in restoring the Australians' position and, with six wickets to his credit for 53 runs, did most to limit the Indians to 135 runs for eight wickets by the time stumps were drawn. Just before ten, Bennaux took three wickets in 13 balls for three runs.

The M.C.C.'s second game in their South African tour started a day late at Port Elizabeth on Saturday. Unseasonal weather had caused a postponement. The Eastern Provinces batsmen could do little against Wardle, who took five for 30, and Lock, four for 51, and were all out for 185. The M.C.C. made 115 for three in reply before stumps were drawn. Cowdrey went with 33, being run out, and Insole was undefeated at the close with 37.

U.K. Soccer Results

LONDON, Sunday. Results in yesterday's British soccer games were:

ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Arsenal 2, Aston V. 1; Birm'gham 2, Blackp'l 1; Burnley 1, Luton 1; Cardiff 1, Man. C. 1; Chelsea 1, Charlton 3; Man. U. 5, Wolves 0; Newcastle 2, Leeds 3; Portsm'th 2, Tottenham 3; Preston N.E. 6, Sunderl'd 0; Sheff. W. 1, Bolton 2; West. Brom. 3, Everton 0. DIV. II: Bris. R. 0, Linc. C. 1; Bury 1, Bris. C. 3; Doncaster R. 3, West Ham 0; Grimsby 1, Blackburn 3; Huddersf'ld 1, Sheff. U. 4; Leic. C. 1, Swansea 1; Leyton 2, Barnsley 0; Livery'l 4, Fort V. 1; Middlesbro 3, Fulham 1; Notts. C. 1, Rotherham 5; Stoke 2, Notts. F. 1. DIV. III(S): Aldersh'ot 1, Exeter 4; Bournem'th 2, Plym'th 1; Brentf'd 4, S'hampton 0; Brighton 0, Colchester 0; Gill'gham 1, Norwich 1; Ips. T. 4, Q.P.R. 0; Millwall 1, Newp't 0; Shrewsb'y 0, S'thend 0; Swindon 2, Cov. C. 2; Torquay 3, Reading 1; Walsall 2, N'hampton 2; Watf'd 1, Crystal P. 4. DIV. III(N): Acc. S. 0, Derby 0; Brad. C. 1, Rochdale 1; Carl'le 2, Crewe A. 1; Chester 1, werh'gton 0; Chesterf'ld 3, Hull 1; Darlington 0, Halifax 1; Mansf'ld 7, Darl'gton 3; Oldham 3, Bradf'd 1; Southp't 0, Barrow 0; Stockp't 1, Scunth'pe 3; Tranmere 2, Wrexham 4; York 1, Gateah'd 0. SCOTTISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Dundee 2, Celtic 1; Dunf'line 0, St. Mirren 2; Hearts 1, Partick 0; Kilm'nock 1, Falk'k 1; Motherwell 4, Ayr 2; Qus. o. Sth. 3, Airdrie 2; Queens Pk. 3, E. Fife 0; Raith 3; Aberdeen 2; Rangers 5, Hibs. 3. RUGBY LEAGUE: AUSTRALIAN TOUR: York 18, Australia 20.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Subscription Concert No. 2
Conductor: FRANCESCO MOLINARI-PRADELLI
Soloist: ZINO FRANCESCATTI (Violin)
TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem Hall Tonight, 7 p.m. — Series "3" The public is asked to note that the concert starts at 7 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m. Special Dan bus service for Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan provided after the concert.
TEL AVIV, Sat., Nov 10, 7 p.m.
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Subscription tickets obtainable at the Orchestra Office, 23 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. 9-1, 4-6.

Stations to the Public

DRAWING OF THE 1955 WAR LOAN (BEARER BONDS), THIRD ISSUE

The 46th drawing of the above loan will be held on Wednesday, November 7, 1956, at 4 p.m. at the Bank of Israel Hall, 37 Rehov Lilienblum, corner Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv. — Admission Free. The Public is invited.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM: Livant, 5 Julian's Way, 4656.
RISHON LEZION: Malal.
HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4020.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Kreus, 27 Gaza, 3060. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Bilski, 7 Elwad, 2195. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 4, 1956

Pop. Loan 1949/50 (IL10)	99
4 % Comp. Loan 56/57	64
3½% War Loan 54/59	93
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	77½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	75
3½% Tavel Dollar x) y)	74
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	91½
Pal Elec. pref. sh. (Lan.	2.6
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	110
ditto g)	10.1
Koors Mayseed 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	122
ditto g)	121½
Igroth Ltd. 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	121½
Bk. Leumi ord sh.	17½
Bearer Savings Cert.	86
A.P.B. Investmt. ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	94½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	173
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	98½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	67½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	84
Nir 5% pref. sh.	86
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	78½
"Inva" 5% debs.	83
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	61
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg	90
5% debs.	83
Rassco 6% pref. ord sh.	86
Mekorot pref. sh.	75½
Jordan Exploration Co, Ord. Sh reg.	165
Ata ord "B" sh.	90
6 5% con. debs.	83½
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	90½
7% con. debs. 59/68	90½
Molher-Dee ord. sh. reg.	815
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs.	71½
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	98½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	114
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	78½
"Teva" ord. Sh.	98½
Pal. Cold Sit. ord sh. reg.	163
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	100
Pal. Constr. 8% debs.	95½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL3,800; y) in Prutot.

To my esteemed customers
Owing to heavy demand, no orders by phone or home delivery can be executed.
The shop is well stocked and everything is sold at official prices. Prompt and efficient service as usual.
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Today's Postbag

	*A	B	C	D
Rt. Cana'an	32	15	34	14
Tiberias	33	19	33	11
Haifa Port	29	21	31	19
Natanya	30	16	31	10
Tel Aviv Kirya	31	—	30	18
Tel Aviv Port	—	17	31	18
Lydda Airport	31	10	31	20
Jerusalem	18	17	30	15
Beersheba	8	15	28	11
Eilat	0	13	34	18
Sinai	—	—	33	18

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Head of the Bahai Sect, Mr. Shoghi Effendi Rabbani and Mrs. Rabbani, from a holiday in Switzerland.

Mr. F. Nashitz, Consul General of Iceland in Israel, from Geneva, where he attended the Conference of the U.N. Economic Council for Europe.

Dr. S. Lowy, of the Directorate of the Jewish National Fund Head Office, and Mr. T. Hatalgui, Director of the Fund's Public Relations Office, from a mission to Europe.

Mr. David Kochav, Assistant to the Governor of the Bank of Israel, returned last week from the U.S. where he discussed with officials of the International Monetary Fund Israel's financial participation in the Fund.

Mr. Ya'acov Novak, General Manager of the Israel Water Works, Ltd., from a visit to Europe on behalf of the company.

DEPARTURES

Baroness Bat-Sheva de Rothschild, for Paris, after a month's visit.

Mr. Joseph Baratz, Chairman of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, for New York, to take part in the "Bnai Brith" Conference on November 10, which will discuss Soldiers Welfare Committee matters.

Jewish Groups Cable Solidarity

The support and unity of Jewish communities in all parts of the world has been expressed in cables received by the offices of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

In the last few days, messages have been received from the Zionist Federation in Holland and from Jewish community bodies in Venezuela, Argentina and Chile.

Reports have been received of special mass meetings called to stress the sympathy of the Diaspora communities for Israel's struggle, and their identification with it.

INA reports that the British Agudat Yisrael Organization stated in its organ, the "Jewish Post": "It is abundantly clear that the whole of Anglo-Jewry, irrespective of religious or political affiliations, whether Zionist, non-Zionist or Agudist, stand at the side of Israel in this grave hour of need."

Greetings to the armed forces of Israel and France were extended by the Israel-France Friendship Society in a message yesterday, which expressed the hope that the common Egyptian enemy would be defeated.

Israel Wants More Unesco Projects

The Israel delegation to the Ninth General Conference of UNESCO, which opens today in New Delhi, will submit demands for greater allocations for major UNESCO projects, as well as an overall increase in the organization's budget, Mr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, said yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Avidor is emplaning today for India to join the two other members of the delegation, Professor S. Samburasky, Chairman of the Scientific Council, and Mr. Ya'acov Avnon, of the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Leo Kohn, Professor of International Relations at the Hebrew University, is not going because of illness. However, Dr. Kohn's candidature for the post of member of the UNESCO Executive is to be put forward in New Delhi. Usually the organization elects half of its 22-member Executive every year. This year it is believed the French-Japanese proposal to enlarge the Executive to 34 will be accepted, thus allowing the election of 13 members this year.

UNESCO now has 76 member states and is to consider the admission of two more — Tunis and Morocco.

This year's conference is the first at which the delegates will centre their attention on "major projects." Two of these projects, Scientific Research in Arid Lands and Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, are of particular interest to Israel, although the country will contribute its share to the first project, extension of primary education in Latin America.

Mr. Avidor said that these major projects, which concentrate attention on salient aspects of specific problems, would lead to greater advances in these fields. However, they required years of work, and therefore enlarged budgets. In general, UNESCO's budget, of $10m., should be increased. Since this budget had been adopted, ten nations had joined the organization.

Captured Generals Meet Press

By GERDA L. COSHEN

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL, Sunday. — Wearing rows of proud medals on their impeccable ceremonial khaki, two Egyptian generals captured in the Gaza Strip faced the world's press this morning in an atmosphere of pent-up tension.

Major-General Youssuf Abdulla el-Agroudi, Commander of the Eighth Division, had been taken captive at Khan Yunis the previous day, after his artillery had engaged in the fiercest duel of the whole campaign.

Khan Yunis resisted, after other strongholds blocking the road to Gaza had been crushed by our armoured spearhead. All his staff officers accompanied him to the prisoner-of-war camp. The troops were Palestinian, he said.

Asked to explain the reason for Egypt's defeat, the general said in English, "When Britain and France began to attack Egypt, defeat was likely. I was sure of this. But, as a military man I must stay and fight." He did not even request reinforcements, because "I knew the situation."

"There were many Egyptian casualties, and the Israel Air Force proved to be strong," he said in a low voice. "Our air force was damaged."

Correspondents expressed surprise that he did not try to evacuate part of his force from the beach. Khan Yunis lies only a short distance from the shore sand dunes. "How could I try to escape?" he asked, almost smiling at the journalist's naivete. He had lost radio contact and did not know of the Israelis' position until they were very close.

General Agroudi, dark-haired with a silvery moustache and high forehead, talked quietly in broken English, drawing deeply on the cigarette offered him by the major in charge of press relations.

"I won some of these medals when I commanded a battalion here in 1948." He went to Sandhurst, the British military academy, but did not remember exactly when. "I will be 45 in December, and I was born at Shalkieh in Egypt."

The second prisoner, Mohammed Fuad el-Digwi, Governor General of Gaza, signed the document surrendering his province two days ago, after a few sporadic attempts to rally his unorganized forces.

Refuses to Talk

Much older than his fellow captive, General el-Digwi wore a khaki jacket without a shirt or tie.

Several questions were fired at the General, who sat impassive, his bald, sallow head unmoving. A police officer interpreted into Arabic, but the General remained silent. Then in slow, measured Arabic, he declared: "As a senior officer, I am unable to answer any questions put by the press."

Despite the irritation of the reporters who had travelled far to interview him, the General merely repeated his statement, adding that regulations prohibited him from replying. Hidden by dark spectacles, he smoked in dignified silence while correspondents tried to extract a reply, and the Haison officer protected the General's right to be silent.

General Digwi was president of the military tribunal which sentenced Dr. Moshe Marzouk and Samuel Azzar to death in the Cairo show trial of January 1955.

As the impatient cameramen were finally admitted and a dozen cameras were levelled at the prisoners, General Agroudi also put on dark glasses. Their insignia of rank and scarlet-edged caps glowed brightly in the spotlight. They gazed into the distance with fixed and sullen features, their polished shoes primly crossed under the table.

Sabbath Services In Sinai

By SHAUL HON, Military Correspondent

The Sabbath was celebrated in Sinai last Friday evening in a manner reminiscent of the Israelites thousands of years ago — with the difference that it was not a flight from Egypt but the advance of the Israel Defence Forces on the way to Suez.

Friday afternoon, the men dug foxholes and pitched tents and camouflage netting above them. But before seeing to their own protection, a group of religious soldiers quickly set up one large tent, camouflaged it, brought in a wooden ark and Torah scrolls, a table covered with an army blanket, and benches.

And there it was — a military synagogue in the midst of Sinai, surrounded by clusters of small tents which recalled to mind the desert wanderings of the Israelites of old.

The fiery rays of the setting sun behind the desert mountain ranges was the background for the Sabbath eve services. And in the congregation, regular and reserve forces, *Sabras* and men from Hungary, Yemen, North Africa and everywhere, joined to pray together — as they had fought together.

GAZA, SINAI ARE CLOSED AREAS

All newly-occupied territory has been declared a "closed area" and all movement into or from it is now subject to written authorization by the Negev Military Commander.

An order published yesterday defined the boundaries of the closed area as running along the Gaza Strip line and from Rafa via Nitzana to Eilat. Applications for entry permits should be made to the Military Commander in Beersheba.

Since Egyptian soldiers are still roaming along the borders of the Gaza Strip, the Army has been ordered to open fire on all unauthorised persons entering the area and on any person not using the regular roads. The Army spokesman stated yesterday that several areas along the borders are still mined.

Fedayeen Remnants In Galilee

TIBERIAS, Sunday. — Limited activity by Egyptian-organized *fedayeen* gangs, or what appear to be their remnants, based in Syria and Jordan, was reported here today.

Last night a patrol surprised a group of *fedayeen* planting mines in a field near Kafr Tuba, not far from Mishmar Hayarden, two km. from the Syrian border. The patrol opened fire, but the *fedayeen* managed to escape in the darkness across the Jordan.

A Jordan-based gang sabotaged a water pipeline of Tirat Zvi in the Beisan Valley, but the damage was slight.

CHIEF RABBIS VISIT WOUNDED

The Chief Rabbis of Israel, Rabbi Herzog and Rabbi Nissim, yesterday visited wounded soldiers in military hospitals somewhere in Israel. The Chief Rabbis gave the soldiers words of encouragement and wished them speedy recovery.

Civil Airlines Hit U.S. 'Generosity'

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. U. Michaeli, gave orders for American transport aircraft not to carry citizens of other countries, after last week's evacuation brought complaints from commercial airlines.

They said that it was unfair competition for the American planes to take commercial passengers. Some of the passengers had already bought tickets from ordinary airlines.

Civil Aviation delayed the departure of several American planes, in order to check whether any other nationalities were on board. It agreed to let them go after the intervention from the Brazilian and Canadian embassies.

Mr. Michaeli protested also against the U.S. planes carrying American passengers who were not on the Embassy staff. There was plenty of room on commercial planes, he said.

The U.S. planes, with a total capacity for some 1,500 passengers, carried only 300 to 400 Americans and 60 foreign citizens. Some planes left completely empty.

Foreign airlines were today almost back to normal with TWA, Air France, KLM, SAS and Sabena flying as usual, in addition to the Israel airline, El Al. It was possible to book seats at the last minute, spokesmen for some of the companies said.

PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)

beginning of 1949, it was intended as an immediate preliminary to a peace agreement. It has since crawled slowly int increasing decrepitude, until it has now died an inevitable death.

No U.N Police

Nor is Israel likely to agree to have the Armistice Agreement with Egypt succeeded by an international police force in the Sinai peninsula, even assuming that such a proposal were practicable and could be implemented.

The first campaign brought about directly by Egyptian lawlessness and aggression is now over. The vital question which confronts us now is the attitude of the other Arab states to Israel and our course of action towards them. The Director-General of the Foreign Ministry was forthright in declaring yesterday that "We shall not attack them if they do not attack us; but if they attack us, we shall fight back." This needs little elaboration, except to say that Israel still regards the Syrian and Iraqi troops' entry into Jordan as aggressive acts and violations of the armistice agreements. One cannot help, moreover, but regard the Iraqi entry yesterday as a sequel to and indeed having been brought about by Syria's invasion the day before.

But why Syria, Iraq and Jordan did not move recently when the campaign against Egypt was at its height is strange. Egypt had an overall pact for mutual defence with all the Arab states through the Arab League. She had special mutual defence treaties with Saudi Arabia, with Syria and with Jordan, and only a couple of weeks ago concluded yet one more treaty with Syria and Jordan together. Instead of marching into Israel, Syria marched into Jordan on Saturday and then Iraq followed suit yesterday morning.

Jerusalemites Praised For Good Discipline

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalemites came through the recent emergency with flying colours, Acting Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom told the City Council last night. The residents displayed a sense of "great responsibility and exemplary discipline," he said.

The city, whose financial resources had been taxed to the utmost by the emergency, was now issuing an appeal to all persons to come forward and pay outstanding rates.

Mr. Ish-Shalom discussed the effects of the emergency on the supply of water, the transportation situation, and other matters.

The city had been hardest hit in the field of unemployment. Due to the mobilization of many key workers, large sections of the city's industrial strength had

Famous Last Words By A. Nasser

"The enormous forces at my disposal make it impossible for any power to stand against me," Col. Abdel Nasser declared in an interview with the Lebanese weekly "Al Gayrah," four days before the fighting in Sinai began.

He said that he had foreseen the results of the Canal nationalisation and had taken "all military, political and economic steps required to face the situation. We thought of everything — not a thing was left out."

"My deed flabbergasted the Western Powers. We were not at all surprised by their reaction which we expected, in fact, to be much more violent. We thought the navies of the world to be at our shores and we were prepared for this."

Schools to Benefit From Haifa Loan

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — The City Council today transacted city business as usual, emulating the Army in speed. It took only an hour to deal with a 62-point agenda which would normally have taken at least twice the time.

The evening's session opened with a commemoration of ex-Mayor Shabetay Levy, who was buried on Friday. The Mayor and the Council sent their cheers to the Armed Forces for their fine work.

Then the Council approved a nine-man "action Committee" to deal with all public aspects of the present military operations as far as they affect city life.

It also approved a $500,000 loan from the Dunkerque construction company to be transferred from France in the form of building materials not made here and to be paid for at international market prices. The Government will dispose of the materials and transfer to Haifa municipality IL900,000. The loan is repayable in eight years and the rate of interest is 4.8 per cent.

The municipality will use the money for the speedy construction of schools and classrooms needed to end the afternoon shift.

Bonn Won't Hold Up Reparations Goods

BONN, Sunday (INA). — The impression is gaining ground here that the West German Government, though anxious to remain neutral in the Middle East conflict, will do nothing to interfere with the flow of goods to Israel under the Reparations Agreement between the two countries.

In any case, military equipment is excluded from the agreement, it was pointed out.

In reply to a question, Foreign Ministry circles in Jerusalem referred to the reported State Department representations to the Bonn Government as "unwarranted interference" by one country in the affairs of two other nations.

Tel Aviv Emerges from Dark

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The city emerged in muted colour tonight with the partial lifting of restrictions that had blanketed Tel Aviv in darkness for five long nights. As word spread during the afternoon that Haga had relaxed blackout precautions, the tension in the city relaxed.

Shoppers took their time selecting fruits and vegetables from the market stalls. The late afternoon rush to get home before nightfall was replaced by leisurely reviews of the shop windows.

Haga's announcement came first in the four o'clock editions of the afternoon papers and was greeted with caution since there was no confirmation by Kol Yisrael until the evening broadcasts. The end of blackout or no, crowds still formed around the kiosks for hourly radio bulletins.

That "normalcy" had not completely returned was felt after seven o'clock when shops and offices closed down. Haga's order that no lights were to be left on unless somebody was present (in case of an alert), left the colourful shop windows sombre after closing time. Street lamps were still not being switched on.

Cafés along Dizengoff and Ben Yehuda Roads were warm pools of light but there were only handfuls of people to bask in it.

The feeling of entertainment vendors was summed up by a Dan Hotel spokesman who said, when queried about the hotel's nightclub, "The blackout is over but the young people aren't back. The nightclub won't be open for another week."

Inter-urban and urban Egged buses extended their deadlines from eight thirty to ten o'clock tonight. It was still not known when normal schedules and bus stations would be resumed.

TWENTY FINED FOR IGNORING BLACKOUT

HAIFA, Sunday. — Twenty people were fined today by Magistrate L. Fortuna for failing to conform to blackout regulations. Those whose violations occurred in the first day or two of the blackout paid IL1 each, but more recent transgressions received fines between IL5 and IL10.

Michael Rubin, of Rehov Mader, German Colony, was arrested when 1,500 kg. of sugar were found in his home, which he intended using for syrup manufacture, without a Food Control permit. He was released against a IL1,000 bond.

Blackout Thefts

Two blackout robberies were reported by Tel Aviv District police yesterday.

Mrs. Haya Shugar, of Givat Amal, told police that an unknown person tore her coat off as she fled after she had entered the Great Synagogue shelter during the air raid alert on Thursday night.

The briefness of an alert late Thursday night foiled a thief who had broken into the second floor flat of Mr. S. Book, of 8 Rehov Arba Aratzot. When the all clear sounded 15 minutes after the warning siren, the Book family returned to their apartment from the shelter, in time to prevent the theft. The thief, however, escaped.

Police are to take special steps to mete out punishment to thieves who exploit the emergency situation, police circles state. *(Ylim)*

Civil Servants Asked To Work Longer

Increased efforts of all government workers who have not been called on active service were called for by the Civil Service Commission in the present emergency.

Mobilization of a substantial portion of workers requires the co-operation of those remaining in order to maintain the regular functions of the Government and to carry out the special emergency tasks, it was said.

It was announced that the responsible administrative officials, in consultation with staff committees, would fix longer hours of work as necessary during the present emergency. The additional emergency hours would not be considered overtime under the rules governing government employment.

The Workers' Committee of the Ministry of Posts has announced that postal workers will put in an extra hour daily until the emergency is over.

Transport Provided For November Food Rations

The supply of most food items has improved as a result of the allotment of a higher priority to the transportation of November rations, it was officially announced yesterday. The delivery of vegetables and fruit has improved throughout the country, especially tomatoes, potatoes and bananas. Only in Jerusalem tomatoes were still scarce, but they are expected to be readily available today.

The supply of milk was good except for sanitered local deficiencies. In Jerusalem the supply of bottled milk has been temporarily stopped, but unbottled liquid milk is available without any restriction. Consumers who are not regularly supplied by their milkman, can buy the milk in every Tnuva branch.

Two information offices have been opened by the Food Controller in Jerusalem — in Room 20 of the Municipality Building on Jaffa Road, Telephone 4.31, and in the greengrocery of Mr. Rahamim Mizrahi, Shuk Halvaah Vehissachon, Mahane Yehuda, Telephone 61158.

The public is requested to complain to one of these offices in every case of overcharging or refusal of shopkeepers to sell goods.

The public is reminded that the following ceiling prices are in force: Tomatoes — 250 pruta per kg., bananas — 600 pruta per kg., potatoes — 160 pruta per kg.

The following rations have been announced.

Sugar: 1 kg., (additional 500 grams on Aleph cards), at 270 pruta per kg. Jam: 200 grams (or 200 grams sugar instead) at 475 pruta per kg. of jam, or 440 pruta per 900-gram jar. Sugar in lieu of jam sells at 54 pruta per ration.

In Jerusalem all retailers have already received their sugar ration: in Tel Aviv the majority of retailers have received it. In Haifa and the North distribution to retailers has begun and will be completed within two days.

Oil: 400 grams at 400 pruta per ration. Distribution has begun throughout the country and will be completed within 10 days.

Margarine: 400 grams at 200 pruta per kg. Distribution has begun in the three main towns and will be completed within a month.

Imported Butter: 200 grams at 200 pruta per ration. Distribution in Jerusalem has begun. In the Tel Aviv, Haifa and Northern Districts it will be completed gradually within the month.

Pure Coffee: 60 grams for Dalet and Hah cards, 240 pruta per ration. Distribution has begun in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Northern District. In Jerusalem it will begin within 2 or 3 days.

Tea: 50 grams on Dalet and Hah cards and 100 grams on Gimel cards. Price, per 100 gram packet — 500 pruta.

Rice: 250 grams for children with Aleph and Bet cards at 35 pruta per ration.

Details on imported cheese, beans, cocoa and chocolate for children will be published.

(See Picture on Page 4)

Unrwa Back in Gaza After 5-Hour Retreat

As the fall of Gaza became imminent on Friday, the UNRWA personnel were taken off in a U.S. warship, leaving $2m. worth of stores behind in the city.

General Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, asked the Israel authorities about the position, and was told that they had asked the UNTSO to leave the area, but had no objection to the presence or activities of the UNRWA who are charged with the care of the refugees.

Asked where the UNRWA were, General Burns replied that they were in a ship off-shore. The Israel authorities told him he could bring them back but General Burns replied that the ship had already left. The Israel authorities left the matter to the UNTSO and five hours later UNRWA officers appeared in Gaza once again, landing on Saturday morning at 10.45 a.m.

The six UNRWA officers are now busily engaged trying to get their organization in motion again to proceed with the distribution of food to the 200,000 refugees who have been there in the camps since 1948. There are in addition 100,000 original inhabitants in the Gaza Strip.

HUNGARY

(Continued from Page 3)

jor-General Pal Maleter, the Minister of Defence, who became a national hero last month following his stubborn resistance as commander of the Nilian barracks during the October Revolution.

Mrs. Anna Kethly, Minister of State in Mr. Nagy's "inner cabinet," is said to have reached Vienna. The only member of the Nagy Government still at large, she was reported to be on her way to New York to report on the overthrow of the revolutionary government to the U.N. General Assembly.

Other members of the new Cabinet mentioned by Moscow Radio were Mr. Ferere Meunnich, Deputy Prime Minister; Mr. Imre Horvath, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Antal Nafro, Minister of Heavy Industry. The broadcast promised that the other ministerial posts will be filled by representatives of other parties and non-party people "loyal to the Hungarian Peoples Democracy."

The new Government's programme offered as its first point the promise that, following the restoration of order, the Hungarian Government would start talks with the Soviet Government and other participants of the Warsaw treaty "on the question of stationing Soviet troops on Hungarian soil."

In Yugoslavia, Radio Belgrade today reported that "some armed groups of Hungarians" had crossed the northwest Yugoslav frontier to surrender to authorities there. They had been disarmed and put into special camps, the announcement said. No details on their number were given.

About 5,000 Hungarian refugees were estimated to have crossed the frontier into Austria by 4 p.m. today. Others were reported approaching the frontier in a continuous stream.

Reports from Berlin later tonight said the Hungarian Embassy building in East Berlin was encircled by East German police. Telephone calls to the Embassy were unanswered. *(UP, Reuter)*

The Last Day

(Continued from Page 1)

come a ghost town. Only here and there a head peeped from a basement window or doorway.

Soon we heard them. The roar, screech and rumble of tanks on concrete. Then the first vehicle, an armoured car, rounded a corner. Three T-34 tanks followed it. They did not pass us but turned down another street which led to the university. They seemed to know the way well. I saw no infantrymen.

On the way out, my chauffeur recognised a man who had been one of the leading revolutionaries in the town, and we gave him a lift. He told me that, according to last minute feverish telephone calls around the country, Sopron seemed to be the last town in Hungary to be taken by the Russians. At every other telephone exchange, the operator either cut him off or indicated carefully that the "revolutionary council" no longer existed.

On the first hills outside the town we stopped and took a look back. I heard the chatter of a machinegun.

We picked up an old woman and her 14-year-old grand-daughter. Their possessions were in an untidy bundle hardly larger than a lady's handbag. The old woman was weeping bitterly.

At the Hungarian frontier post, three lorryloads of refugees stood, looking back towards Sopron. Suddenly a hoarse male voice lifted above the hubbub and started singing the Hungarian national anthem — "God Bless the Hungarians."

Others joined in. Soon all the Hungarians present, perhaps a hundred in all, were singing. Many had tears in their eyes. Everyone came to a complete standstill. Austrian gendarmes saluted, men took off their hats, an old man knelt and prayed.

Syria Recalls Officers From European Training

Syrian officers undergoing training in Eastern Europe have been recalled to Syria, it was learned from authoritative sources in Vienna.

So far, 23 officers attending a tank course at Gottwaldov, Czechoslovakia, have left for Odessa, from where they will continue to Beirut aboard a Russian ship, the sources said. Other trainees are said to be on their way to join them.

From Beirut, it was reported that the Syrian Prime Minister, Sabri Assali, has issued a decree entrusting the task of guarding all pipelines and installations in Syria to the military. This followed unconfirmed reports received by the Iraqi Petroleum Company's offices in Beirut that three of the Company's pumping stations in Syria had been blown up.

The decree issued by Assali in his capacity as Military Governor of Syria, warned that any attack on the pipelines would be severely punished.

Meanwhile, Beirut Radio reported that pro-Egyptian Arabs have fired and destroyed all British oil installations of Bahrein and damaged Aramco oil pipelines in Saudi Arabia in three places.

The same source claimed that Bahrein mobs also attacked other British enterprises, while the tense situation in Saudi Arabia has led to the proclamation of martial law in Dhahran, Kubr and Dammam.

In Jordan, security authorities have imposed a total blackout throughout the country. Non-compliance with the new regulation will be punished by heavy fines, it was said.

(UP, Reuter, Palestin)

Soviet Protests On Anglo-French Action

The Soviet Government has protested to Britain and France against their "blockade of the coasts of Egypt and other Mediterranean powers," in a note handed yesterday to the British and French Embassies in Moscow.

Girl Scouts Gather Toys for Fund

Jerusalem Girl Scouts of the Masada Troupe made a snap preliminary round-up of toys for *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund and turned up en masse to deliver them yesterday afternoon, adding substantially to the stock that is piling up in our editorial rooms.

"We all appreciated your good work," writes Alexander Rafaeli, Managing Director of Jerusalem Pencils in a letter accompanying the two large cartons of coloured chalks and toys sent by this firm and Dura Ltd.

There are only 23 days left till the first Hanukka candle is lit and there is much to be done if we are to start delivering toys by November 28. Week-end contributions to the Toy Fund were IL224, bringing the total to date to IL3,072.

Toy Fund contributors include:—

IL30 — Amiron, Jerusalem.
IL25 — J.J., Jerusalem; Kesselman & Kesselman, Tel Aviv.
IL10 — Liora Cohen; Tour Ltd.; In memory of Rivka Berger; Tel Aviv.
IL 9 — In memory of Marion Hoofien.
IL 2 — Zelda Irron; Ruthie Irron; Jerusalem. Mrs. Frida Hollander; Philip Cohen; Tel Aviv. M.M.; Herzlia.
IL 5 — N.N.; Mrs. L. Horowitz, Jerusalem. In memory of Art; Anonymous; Dr. Weinberg; Emile Vilmer, Tel Aviv. Dr. AA. Freund, Tiveon. Miapa Hotel; H.P.; O.N.; A.G.L., Haifa.
IL 3 — M.M., Tel Aviv.
IL 2 — Eddy Baskin, Tel Aviv.
IL 1 — Anonymous, Tel Aviv. Levin, Ramat Gan.

President Tours South Jerusalem

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday visited the border quarters in the south of Jerusalem and the police stations in the border quarters. On Saturday, the President received Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Jerusalem Area Commander, and Mr. Levi Avrahami, Jerusalem District Superintendent of Police.

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Monday, November 5, 1956
1 Kislev, 5717. — 3 Thani, 5716

THE Warsaw Treaty between the Soviet Union, Poland, Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania was concluded in December, 1954, and stated in Clause VIII that: "The contracting parties will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the object of furthering and strengthening the economic and cultural relations between them, adhering to the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty, and of non-interference with internal affairs."

NAKED AGGRESSION

When challenged in the Security Council on Sunday with the responsibility for crushing the legitimate government of Hungary by the use of naked and unrestrained force, Mr. Sobolev, the U.S.S.R. delegate, appealed to this very treaty as his justification, saying that he was only giving assistance to Hungary in the eradication of counter-revolutionary elements and disorder. The thesis of Mr. Sobolev found no sympathetic echo in the Security Council and after the inevitable Russian veto, was transferred to the General Assembly, which will meet today.

But what can the Assembly of the U.N. usefully do in the matter? The U.N. has long since abrogated its moral authority by its eloquent inaction throughout the years, when the breaches of international law by Egypt were taking place, and the Arab member nations of the U.N. were openly and vociferously preparing to wipe a fellow-member off the map. Now that the world is faced with the clear-cut case of the naked aggression of the U.S.S.R. against Hungary, the U.N. is powerless. The Assembly will no doubt pass a recommendation urging the U.S.S.R. to withdraw. That she obviously will not do and short of sparking off World War III, there is nothing that can be done to make her comply. It is a sorry situation.

A LITTLE less than 40 years ago, just after the hideous slaughter of World War I, in the spacious halls of the League of Nations in Geneva, the idea took shape that all that was needed to end human woes was to ban shooting. It contained such obvious truth, and responded to such profound sentiments, that it is by now accepted as all but axiomatic by the civilized nations. Certainly, it did not serve to prevent World War II, but when the fighting was once more ended, it again took its grip upon the United Nations in their new home in the U.S.

ENFORCEABLE PEACE

The operative phrase, of course, is "civilized nations": the uncivilized peoples have gone on shooting without inhibition, and have even watched their own citizens fall in consequence of their provocation with but little compunction. It is the most tragic fact of this century that the superior wisdom of no-shooting failed to serve against any single ambitious or evil-intentioned ruler bound on his desires. Most conspicuously, it failed to stop Hitler. Since then it has failed to stop a number of others, from Abdul Nasser in Egypt to the Khrushchev Government in its attack on Hungary.

It is for this reason that the U.N. Assembly's resolution for an unconditional cease-fire on the Egyptian front is worse than useless, and provides no basis for the secure future that Israel is determined to build. An armistice imposed from the outside would be viewed by Egypt as a welcome opportunity to re-arm at leisure, for an Assembly divided and disastrously powerless to enforce its orders merely prevents the imposition of effective safeguards for peace.

An enforceable peace treaty will be signed by Egypt only with a power willing and able to enforce it; it should be signed by Israel only with an Egyptian government willing and capable of keeping its terms. If the Assembly is wise, it will profit by the bitter eight-year war on Israel's borders, now terminated by four days' fighting, to consider how its own operations may be so amended that the world need not wholly abandon the hope of world peace at some time in the future.

U.N. RESOLUTION SEEKS FUTURE FOR CANAL ZONE

Israel Offers Cease-Fire to Egypt

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly in the early hours of this morning adopted by 57 votes to nil a Canadian resolution asking the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, to submit a plan within 48 hours for an emergency U.N. force to secure and supervise an end of hostilities in Egypt. There were 19 abstentions.

The abstainers were Israel, Egypt, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, New Zealand, Laos Portugal, South Africa, Australia and Albania.

The Assembly also approved a resolution, sponsored by the Afro-Asian bloc and proposed by India, reaffirming Friday's cease-fire call and authorizing the Secretary-General "immediately to arrange with the parties concerned for the implementation of the cease-fire, withdrawal of all forces behind the Armistice lines, and the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area." Mr. Hammarskjold was requested to report on compliance with the resolution "not later than 12 hours from the time of its adoption."

The vote was 59 to five with 12 abstentions. Votes against the resolution were cast by Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand and Britain, while the abstainers were Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Iceland, Laos, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and South Africa.

The Assembly did not vote today on two U.S. resolutions to establish committees to make recommendations for settlement of the long-standing Arab-Israel dispute and for solving the Canal problem.

Canadian Resolution

In introducing the Canadian resolution, Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Minister for External Affairs, said that the problem was how the U.N. could insist on immediate compliance with the terms of its earlier cease-fire resolution from those directly concerned and whose compliance was essential if that resolution were to be carried out.

He suggested that the Secretary-General be given a supplementary responsibility in at once working out a plan for an international force to bring about and supervise the cease-fire.

If his proposal could be accepted quickly, the Assembly could in the meantime get on with the two new American resolutions, Mr. Pearson said. There was applause when Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. delegate, gave his support to the Canadian resolution.

Of the two new U.S. resolutions submitted to last night's Assembly, one called for the establishment of a committee composed of five countries to prepare recommendations for a general Palestine peace settlement after consulting with Israel and the Arab States.

The other would establish a committee of three to assume responsibility for the taking of measures for the immediate reopening of the Suez Canal as a "secure international waterway," and preparations of a plan in consultation with Egypt, France and Britain on operating and maintaining the Canal and the freedom of passage in accordance with the Constantinople Convention and the "Six Requirements" agreed upon by the Security Council.

In the case of both resolutions, the committees, whose composition was not defined, were to report to the General Assembly or the Security Council, whichever was appropriate.

Under the proposal for a committee to prepare recommendations for a settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute, the U.N. Secretary-General was asked to continue his good offices with the parties to the dispute. All parties concerned would also be asked to lend all possible assistance to Arab refugees.

The emergency Assembly adjourned at 03.05 this morning (10.05 Israel time). No date was set for the next session, but it will probably not take place for two days since under the Canadian resolution the Secretary-General has been requested to submit a plan within 48 hours for the setting up of an emergency international force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities.

Egypt's Request

When the special session assembled last night at Egypt's request to resume the debate, Omar Loutfi of Egypt was the first speaker. He said it was very difficult for him to take a position on the U.S. resolutions because the political implications compelled consultation with his Government. Egypt had voted in favour of yesterday's cease-fire resolution — though she had wished explicitly to condemn the aggression — because she wanted to follow the delegations who supported her "in the struggle we have been compelled to join."

Loutfi said that Egypt had called for last night's emergency meeting "to uphold the principles of law and put an end to the deliberate massacre of peaceful civilians."

France and Britain continued to act on their own behalf without having received any instructions from the United Nations, he said. "British forces have continued to bombard Egypt, and according to the latest information have tried to land."

Loutfi said the "bloody and ruthless armed attack which was carefully premeditated" had given rise to indignation throughout the world. He called on the Assembly to adopt other measures to put an end to the bloodshed. Egypt would continue to defend herself, he said, and the people of the world continued to pin their hopes on the United Nations.

Hashim Jawad of Iraq, said the American resolutions contained all the elements of appeasement. It was the Assembly's duty to exert its authority, he declared. Only through such action could it save international machinery and keep it in a position to operate effectively.

Mr. C. W. S. Schurman, of the Netherlands, said the situation demanded that members should act not in hot blood but in calm dignity and if possible with wisdom. He said the present situation had come about as a result of the continuous threat of the surrounding nations against Israel and had been aggravated by the rash Egyptian action with regard to the Suez Canal and the Soviet shipment of arms to that country.

Failure of U.N.

It would be unjust to single out Israel or France or Britain and to reproach the one for having taken the action it considered to be necessary in self-defence and for survival and the others for having stepped in where the United Nations had failed to act.

Mr. Schurman said they "must find some means for reasserting the jurisdiction of the U.N. over matters which plainly fall within its responsibility" and should not do so "in a manner that provides only for a cease-fire without a settlement, for that would only perpetuate chaos." He said the proposals contained in the British and French answer to the Assembly's cease-fire resolution were the best possible step towards a solution. Britain and France had declared that their military action would be only temporary, he noted.

The Uruguayan Delegate, Mr. E.R. Fabregat, said he supported the American resolutions as providing "a real basis" for peace in the Middle East. He urged that agreement should be sought to bring the representatives of Israel and Egypt together in round table discussions.

Tewfik Hamandi of Yemen, said Britain, France, and Israel "should be taught a lesson" that would stop any further acts of aggression.

Adul Moneim Rifai, of Jordan, said his delegation would have to refer the two resolutions to his government for study as they implied "a complete change of policy." The U.N. had not been established to encourage aggression but to encourage peace, he said. Egypt was under attack. Its people were suffering And what about the 300,000 Arabs in the Gaza Strip into which the Israel army had now marched? Where would they go and how? "The battle of Egypt has not ended yet," Rifai declared. "the battle of the Arabs has not yet begun. We will defend our homeland."

The Soviet Delegate, Arkady Sobolev, said that the American resolutions were an attempt to drown the real issue of halting aggression. The emergency Assembly had been convened to consider the question arising from three members of the United Nations who had unleashed an attack against Egypt and refused to end their aggression.

The general question of Palestine would be dealt with at the Assembly's regular session he said. The Assembly could not wash its hands of the challenge and watch Britain, France and Israel "finish their victim" he said.

Eban's Statement

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Abba Eban of Israel told the General Assembly last night that he was authorised to announce that "Israel agrees to an immediate cease-fire provided a similar answer is forthcoming from Egypt."

Mr. Eban also said that Israel would welcome the "immediate opening of negotiations" with Egypt for the establishment of peace. She was prepared forthwith to send representatives for discussions with the Egyptians and would welcome similar negotiations with other Arab states, he said

"Israel appeals to the UN to lend its entire authority to the establishment of a freely negotiated peace between the governments and peoples of the Middle East," he declared.

The Israel delegate spoke against a return to the Armistice agreements, which, he said, had been intended as a transition to permanent peace, but had been used as "a cover for murderous attacks against the population of Israel and for a relentless siege by sea, land and air." They had "covered up a policy of victimization and boycott of Israel aimed at her ultimate annihilation," he stated.

Apart from the activities of the *fedayeen*, Egypt had organized gangs in other countries for action against Israel, he said. (See Government Statement — Page 2, Col. 6).

Preparedness is the Better Part of Valour

By DAN BAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

IF the mobilization last week was an amazing feat, the volunteering of men and women who were not called up was even more striking. If you had walked by the town-major's office any day last week, you could have seen a line of young people who had not yet been called up, married women and men past military age who wanted to be utilised for the duration of the emergency.

Take Edna, a pretty young woman who, at 21, is married to a young reconnaissance leader. She did her two years in the Army as a draughtswoman. Since her demobilization she has taken on a job, while her husband was studying in the University. On Monday she appeared in one of the army offices for work, and since then has been drawing maps, maps and more maps. She has been working at a terrific pace, and hardly ever rests. As she said modestly "I was bored being at home all by myself, and my maps might help my husband in his work."

Training a combat soldier today is more demanding than ever before. He is better prepared to face unforeseen developments in battle than he was eight years ago. The combat soldier is a little older and less agile than he was then, but his knowledge of the art of fighting has improved considerably.

Perhaps the most arduous technique he has to master is clearing a well fortified hill at night. The soldier must know how to break through minefields and the rows of barbed wires. He must know how to use all the infantry weapons, including bazookas to crack a pillbox, machine guns, to cover the advance of his comrades and bangalore torpedos to tear the barbed wires. Most important of all, he must have the will to fight and he must be physically fit enough to go through the strain of running up a hill, breaking through and destroying everything in sight within the trenches.

At several stages of combat, each man must be able to operate alone. However, for a group of soldiers to react correctly under enemy fire, particularly at night, demands the utmost co-ordination. All the members of the unit must act as one. There is still much that must be learnt and the more co-operation and co-ordination there is, the fewer lives will be lost in battle. "We realize this," Rahamim H., 34, a father of five, said, "but it is difficult." At home, he is a brick layer and though building might be a hard job, this is harder. "I never have to run on the job, here Shalom, my C.O., makes us go faster and faster. He is a good man, this Shalom but he is young and tall and I am small and I am getting old."

Artillery personnel especially are an impressive lot. Their officers are quiet and scholastic. They know what they want, and what they can do. They know their capacities and are very precise in their orders. They are very sure of themselves and have every right to be. In the last series of actions from Kalkilya onward, they have demonstrated their skill and have shown what artillery can do.

Two Victories on the Home Front are seen in these photos. While Radio Ramallah and Jordan newspapers were telling everyone that Jerusalemites were starving and stores were bare, the women in the top picture were shopping at the height of the fighting in one of the well-stocked groceries in the capital. If there were queues in shops they resulted from a lack of grocers, not from a lack of food. Lower photo was taken in Kol Yisrael news studios which operated around the clock to bring latest news first. While some rested, others worked on getting out the headlines. Photos by Braun

The Insignificant Border

By AGATHA HAJNAL

"THE most insignificant border I have ever seen," said one of the newspaper men as we crossed over the ditch from Nahal Oz into the Gaza strip. He was, of course, a Foreign Correspondent. For the Israelis this was an experience fraught with emotion. "Get your passports ready," "here are the customs officials." Their joking was half in earnest.

The ditch did in fact separate what at first glance seemed like territories of different countries. As the direct road was covered with mines we went a long way round over fields. Our bus had been navigating stretches of thistle covered ridges when, on crossing the dry channel, we suddenly came onto meticulously cultivated soil, every square metre of which was covered with tomatoes, tobacco and other plants.

Flat mud houses, topped with white truce flags, were locked up. The only sign of life was a couple of big yellow dogs prowling around. What were the Arabs doing?

From time to time we passed military camps. The Israel reporters gave the soldiers happy smiles while foreign correspondents continued feverishly to take notes. It was getting dark and in one camp the soldiers were saying evening prayers.

An odd assortment of vehicles kept passing us: buses painted with stripes, private cars camouflaged in twigs, a private tender tugging a gun. Lorries with Arab number plates were manned by Israel soldiers. Several cars had a portrait of Nasser stuck onto their bonnet.

At last, on approaching an Arab village, we sighted white-robed Arabs in the distance.

On seeing us they waved and cheered. As some of us responded an Israeli said, "don't forget, they sent fedayeen out to murder us."

And between two hillocks lay the city of Gaza with its palm trees.

Smiling, tired looking Israel soldiers surrounded us. Some of the reporters took out their note books, but in vain. Instead of doing the cross-examining, they were bombarded with questions: "What is happening outside?" "What are people thinking?" "Pler tell my parents I am alive." We were offered bars of milk chocolate with unfamiliar wrapping covered with Arab letters.

At 5.30 a loudspeaker announced: "Get into your houses."

We left.

Sharett Calls Indian View 'Ill-Balanced'

BOMBAY, Sunday (Reuter). — The former Israel Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett M.K., said on Friday that it was "not an easy matter" for the Israel Government to comply with the U.N. General Assembly's resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of troops behind the Armistice lines.

Mr. Sharett, here to attend the Asian Socialist conference, told reporters that it would be "highly irresponsible" for Israel to withdraw from the territory they had captured, "leaving behind a state of anarchy which might endanger her security."

He called the outright condemnation of his country by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, "an ill-balanced view." Mr. Nehru had not taken into consideration or had not understood the primary factors of the whole dispute and his views were "based on facts torn out of the context of preceding events."

He was referring to a statement to the press made earlier by Mr. Nehru in which the Indian Premier had charged that the Israel attack was unprovoked.

Readers' Letters

BUS FARES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Now that the new bus fares are fixed, I should like to ask the Ministry of Transport and the "Dan" Co-operative, how it is possible that a trip in Tel Aviv from the main post office to the railway station at Arlosoroff Street costs 65 pruta (bus no. 12), while the shorter trip from the central bus station to the same railway station costs 110 pruta (all buses running through Petah Tikva highway). It seems to me that the latter price is exborbitant for an urban trip of eight stops only.

Besides this, I would be interested to know why one uniform price does not exist for all urban trips, which would make ticket handling much more economical.

Yours, etc.,
F. POLLACK

Ramat Hen.

"Dan" Replies

The bus fares on all lines were fixed by the Ministry of Transport, on the basis of a general calculation. The Ministry, for various technical reasons and based on diverse calculations, also fixed special prices for inter-urban lines which, in their length, are indeed identical with urban lines. Yours, etc.,
"DAN" BUS CO-OPERATIVE
Tel Aviv, October

OLD FRIENDS SOUGHT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have just read, in our daily paper, "The Irish Independent," a report by Mrs. Jennie Z. Gilbert on her recent visit to Israel as a delegate to a seminar organised by the Child Re-Settlement Fund.

It brought back so many memories to me, for I lived in Haifa with my parents, for ten years, from 1937-47. I wondered what happened to our many friends there, and then, I thought that through your Readers' Letters I might hear from two of them, who were very dear friends. One was Mrs. Bertha Friedyung, and the other Miss Sarah Krebaum. My address is: Mosney House, Laytown, Co. Meath, Ireland. Yours, etc.,
MRS. PEGGY (PHELAN) MALONE
Meath, Ireland, October 21.

Yesterday's Press

Desire for Settlement

HA'ARETZ (non-party) says that we have nothing to fear from Syria; if she and Jordan want to share the fate of Egypt, the Israel Defence Forces are ready to give them the same reception. As for Iraq, the paper declares, if Britain really seeks quiet in the region, she should dissuade Iraq from any aggression or threat against Israel. Israel is not interested in any additional fighting; on the contrary, she wishes the dispute to be settled as soon as possible.

Davar (Histadrut) points out that eight years ago the Israel forces interrupted their victorious advance in the Sinai Peninsula on account of foreign intervention. The present victory is designed to bring the war for our independence to a close, with the liquidation of the futile Armistice regime... What Israel wants is peace, and she will no longer be satisfied with anything less. "We shall not return again to the Armistice, in which the fighting never stopped." Let the Assembly demand peace; that is its duty, the paper declares. "We demand peace for Israel and safety for its borders on all sides, in the south and the north, in the west and east;" the paper continues drawing attention to the threat from Syria and Iraq. "The battle has not yet ended."

Herut declares that the danger from the East is even greater than that from Egypt, because the Eastern enemy is situated in the very heart of the State, and is potentially able to split Israel into three parts, separating the North from the centre in the neighbourhood of Natanya, and the centre from the South at a point south of Hebron. "Surely," the paper cries, "an unseen hand, the Hand of Providence, is guiding our enemies in these days, and preparing the way for us to leap forward and fulfil our historic mission... To the next advance," the paper concludes, "in liberated Jerusalem."

Haboker (General Zionist) speculates on the possibility that the Syrian President and Defence Minister now in Moscow are trying to obtain Soviet military support for Nasser. Syrian and Iraqi troop movements, as well as King Hussein's bellicose speech, may be an attempt to demonstrate "Arab solidarity" by a military move against Israel, no matter what its chances of success may be, and to spur on the U.N. to propose a solution favourable to the Arabs by raising the threat of the spreading of the war in the Middle East and the intervention of additional elements, both inside the region and outside of it. The Assembly must give priority in its deliberations to the threat from the East.

We did not want this war, declares Hatzofeh (Mizrahi), and repeatedly warned the Egyptians to put an end to their murderous attacks on the borders. But the Egyptian dictator relied on the Soviet arms and the "United Command." The sooner the Egyptians realize that Nasser has brought disaster upon them, the paper declares, the sooner peace will come.

Lesson of Defeat

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) says that recent events show that Jordan has not yet understood the lesson of Nasser's defeat. The Syrian declaration and the movement of Iraqi troops may upset the *status quo* and give our enemies favourable conditions for attacking Israel. Although there is no doubt, the paper declares, "that if we are attacked we can smash these enemies too, there is no room for complacency or inactivity."

After paying tribute to the Israel Defence Forces' brilliant military achievements, Al Hamishmar (Mapam) points that the occupation of the Gaza Strip almost doubles the number of Arabs in Israel, and appeals for a constructive attitude to our Arab minority, which, the paper believes, may prepare the way for building a bridge across the chasm which divides us from the Arab states.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) does not believe that the U.N. Assembly has served the interests of peace by demanding that Israel should cease fire and bring back her forces behind the Armistice Lines. This would be interpreted as a fresh encouragement to the *fedayeen* gangs.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) issues a fervent appeal to the Israel Government to comply in its entirety with the U.N. Assembly's resolution.

KEEPING POSTED

WAR stories" have been springing up like mushrooms after the first rain. Why did we capture Mount Sinai? There are a dozen suggested improvements to the Law that Moses brought back down with him. And anyway who took the Israelites back into Egypt? Another Moshe, who will be known as Moshe Dayenu ("it is enough") to distinguish him from Moshe Rabenu (Our Teacher"). What with the boll weevil, we have not enough cotton this year to pay for all the Czech tanks we have, say others. But the one that appeals most to us is the report that we shall release the 250 sailors of the captured "gyptian destroyer, and tell them to go back and get another ship.

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WE talked to a man who went to Gaza. "Funny thing," he said. "I somehow never got there in the old days. Always sounded rather a dreary place. When we reached the end of the old road, there was only a "Frontier: do not go beyond this point" signboard that had been torn out of the ground, lying by the roadside to mark the place. Gaza itself was shattered and dusty, with bits of paper flying about, like any newly fought-over city. Down the middle of the road came a group of prisoners, still unsearched, with their hands over their heads. A woman appeared out of a side street, holding a small boy by the hand. She looked doubtfully at the marching prisoners and then, to be on the safe side, and move too sure what it was all about, raised her free hand and with the other lifted the boy's hand too. A soldier stared and then ran over impatiently, putting her hand down and telling her in sign-language to go along and cook dinner.

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LATER the visitors met some people from Nahal Oz, who had come in to see the place that had caused them so much trouble, loss and insecurity. When they climbed the little ridge just inside what was the Gaza Strip that separates the kibbutz from Gaza itself, they realized for the first time, they said, that the Egyptians had been able to look right down into their village. "No wonder they shelled us. It was too easy. We'd never have had peace this way." They feel that the fighting of the last few years has created a curious link with Gaza, and they were quite reluctant to leave and go home again, to houses that for the first time in many years could be sure of a quiet night.

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THE Hashemite broadcasting Station has had its troubles during the past few days, announcing the defeat of the Israel forces, the victorious progress of Egypt, and the panic and bread queues in Jerusalem. When it became clear that British forces would at some stage enter the Canal, they became most pained on this sensitive subject, for while they can afford to declare war on France, which is a providential distance away, it would put the Arab Legion in a difficult spot to proclaim the opening of hostilities against the power that pays its bills. Possibly as a symbol of their confusion, they followed up the protest against Britain with a spirited rendering of the English military march called "Soldiers of the Queen."

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WE saw a small newsboy surrounded by a crowd of customers. Everybody wanted 30 pruta change, and he had not enough coins to go round. "Keep them for winning the war for us," said one man with a smile. The little boy grinned. "Everybody says that today!," and slapped a pocketful of money.

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